

IN THE CLAIMS

1-13 (Cancelled)

14. (Currently amended) A method of ~~providing the physiological effect of wild-type p53 protein to~~ suppressing growth of a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound which comprises a single-stranded, linear or circular, oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs, wherein said compound comprises the monomer sequence RRRCWWGYYY (SEQ ID NO: 3) or the complement thereof, wherein said compound is able to complex specifically with a p53-specific binding site, whereby ~~the physiological effect of wild-type p53 protein is provided~~ growth of the cell is suppressed.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Cancelled)

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Cancelled)

19. (Currently amended) A method of ~~providing the physiological effect of wild-type p53 protein to~~ suppressing growth of a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound, wherein the compound comprises an oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs wherein said oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises at least one monomer sequence RRRCWWGYYY (SEQ ID NO: 3) or the complement thereof, as well as sequences adjacent to said monomer sequence ~~in the human genome~~ selected from those shown in SEQ ID NO: 4-23, whereby ~~the~~

~~physiological effect of wild-type p53 protein is provided~~ growth of the cell is suppressed.

20. (Previously presented) The method of claim 14 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

21. (Previously presented) The method of claim 20 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

42. (Currently amended) A method of ~~providing the physiological effect of wild-type p53 protein to~~ suppressing growth of a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound, which comprises a single-stranded, linear or circular, oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs, wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises at least two of the monomer sequence TGCCT or the complement thereof, whereby ~~the physiological effect of wild-type p53 protein is provided~~ growth of the cell is suppressed.

43. (New) A method of activating transcription of p53-regulated genes in a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound which comprises a single-stranded, linear or circular, oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs, wherein said compound comprises the monomer sequence RRRCWWGYYY (SEQ ID NO: 3) or the complement thereof, wherein said compound is able to complex specifically with a p53-specific binding site, whereby transcription of p53-regulated genes is activated in the cell.

44. (New) A method of activating transcription of p53-regulated genes in a cell, comprising the

steps of:

providing to a cell a compound, wherein the compound comprises an oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs wherein said oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises at least one monomer sequence RRRCWWGYYY (SEQ ID NO: 3) or the complement thereof, as well as sequences adjacent to said monomer sequence selected from those shown in SEQ ID NO: 4-23, whereby transcription of p53-regulated genes is activated.

45. (New) The method of claim 44 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

46. (New) The method of claim 45 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

47. (New) A method of activating transcription of p53-regulated genes in a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound, which comprises a single-stranded, linear or circular, oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs, wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises at least two of the monomer sequence TGCCT or the complement thereof, whereby transcription of p53-regulated genes is activated.

48. (New) A method of inhibiting unregulated growth of a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound which comprises a single-stranded, linear or circular, oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs, wherein said compound comprises the monomer sequence RRRCWWGYYY (SEQ ID NO: 3) or the complement thereof, wherein said compound is able to complex specifically with a p53-specific binding site,

whereby unregulated growth of the cell is inhibited.

49. (New) A method of inhibiting unregulated growth of a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound, wherein the compound comprises an oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs wherein said oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises at least one monomer sequence RRRCWWGYYY (SEQ ID NO: 3) or the complement thereof, as well as sequences adjacent to said monomer sequence selected from those shown in SEQ ID NO: 4-23, whereby unregulated growth of the cell is inhibited.

50. (New) The method of claim 49 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

51. (New) The method of claim 50 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

52. (New) A method of inhibiting unregulated growth of a cell, comprising the steps of:

providing to a cell a compound, which comprises a single-stranded, linear or circular, oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs, wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises at least two of the monomer sequence TGCCT or the complement thereof, whereby unregulated growth of the cell is inhibited.

53. (New) The method of claim 19 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

54. (New) The method of claim 53 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

55. (New) The method of claim 42 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing

nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

56. (New) The method of claim 55 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

57. (New) The method of claim 43 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

58. (New) The method of claim 57 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

59. (New) The method of claim 47 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

60. (New) The method of claim 59 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

61. (New) The method of claim 48 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

62. (New) The method of claim 61 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.

63. (New) The method of claim 52 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises more than one monomer of said sequence.

64. (New) The method of claim 63 wherein the oligonucleotide or oligonucleotide containing nucleotide analogs comprises between 0 and 40 nucleotides between said monomers.